

5-6-1915

Bulloch Times

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PRINCIPAL DEATH CAUSES IN THE UNITED STATES

MAJORITY OF DEATHS SHOWN
BY STATISTICS TO BE DUE TO
NINE CAUSES.

Washington, D. C., April 28.—The latest report on mortality in the "registration area" of the United States relating to the calendar year 1913, recently issued by the bureau of the census, department of commerce, contains some interesting and significant figures with reference to the principal causes of death in this country. More than half of all the deaths in the registration area—which in 1913 contained about 65 per cent of the total population of the United States—were due to nine causes: Tuberculosis, heart diseases, pneumonia, Bright's disease and nephritis, diarrhea and enteritis, cancer, apoplexy, diphtheria and croup and typhoid fever. The first three of these maladies alone were responsible for more than 30 per cent of the total mortality reported for that year.

Glasses that don't fit PERFECTLY are worse, generally, than none at all for the defective lenses tend to throw additional strain on the vision, materially injuring rather than aiding the eyesight.

It will pay you, then, to beware of the careless or incompetent; and particularly the glasses that are fitted by guesswork.

OUR work is scientifically correct and our glasses fit PERFECTLY or they never leave our establishment. Reasonable charges.

D. R. DEKLE
STATESBORO'S PROGRESSIVE
OPTICIAN

KRONPRINZ WILHELM
FORMALLY INTERNS

SECOND GERMAN RAIDER WILL
BE LAID UP NEAR THE PRINZ
EITEL FRIEDRICH.

Newport News, Va., April 28.—The German commerce destroyer, Kronprinz Wilhelm will be interned for the war in American waters at the request of her commander, Lieut. Capt. Thierfelder. Notice of his intentions was given by the German officer to Collector of Customs Hamilton late today in this message:

"Herewith I have to officially inform you that I intern."

Commander Thierfelder later said it was his intention to attempt the dash for sea past the allied warships off the Virginia capes, but that the continued illness of more than sixty of his crew, who are suffering from heart, would make the dash impossible before the expiration of the time limit set for his departure from this port. It was understood that the Washington government had allowed the commander until midnight, April 30, to repair his ship and put to sea.

The United States government will maintain a naval and military patrol around the Wilhelm until she is taken to the Norfolk navy yard, there to be laid up near the Prinz Eitel Friedrich another German sea rover, which was interned nearly a month ago.

Commander Thierfelder's notice to Collector Hamilton came unexpectedly. Early in the day the Wilhelm, which had been anchored in the harbor since leaving the shipyard last week, was towed to a local coal pier and began loading several thousand tons of coal.

This fact, together with reports that the ship had been granted sufficient provisions to carry her to the nearest German port, caused the belief in some quarters that the cruiser was preparing for a dash to sea.

The Wilhelm, formerly a North German Lloyd passenger liner plying between New York and Bremen, arrived here Sunday, April 14, after spending eight months in the South seas. Several times she was reported destroyed, but she eluded many hostile warships and destroyed thirteen merchant vessels of the allied empires of Germany and one neutral vessel, a Norwegian bark.

It was just a few days after the Prinz Eitel had been interned that the great dark-painted liner appeared suddenly in Hampton Roads and asked for fuel and supplies.

In her dash from mid-Atlantic to Cape Henry she evaded several warships that were hovering off the capes waiting for the Eitel.

Washington, D. C., April 26.—Announcement from Newport News today that the commander of the German sea raider Kronprinz Wilhelm had given notice he would intern without waiting expiration of the time allowed by the United States to make his ship seaworthy was received with surprise and relief in Washington. It is understood that several days of that period still remained.

It was suggested here tonight that Lieut. Capt. Thierfelder's announcement was made on instructions from the German government, through the embassy here, not to attempt a dash. The Wilhelm will be interned at the navy yard at Norfolk and her officers and men will be allowed the freedom of the cities about Hampton Roads, under the same rules made for the crew of the interned Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

FOR RENT.
Four rooms, up-stairs at No. 7, Zetterstrom avenue. Apply to S. C. Borogosa.

is evidenced by the marked decrease in the mortality from this disease. And of equal potency perhaps, has been the improvement in preventive methods—the betterment of water supply and sewerage systems, the campaign against the fly and other sanitary precautions.

**HOKE SMITH SEEKS TO
RELEASE COTTON SHIPS**

SENATOR NAMES NUMBER OF
STEAMERS BEING HELD IN
EUROPEAN WATERS.

Washington, April 26.—The fact that American cotton shipments totaling thousands of bales and all destined to neutral ports, are held up by the Allies, is giving exporters great concern and it was learned today that the state department has been requested to make special efforts in the case of five steamers now detained in European ports. Some of these were bound for Sweden and others carried cargoes for Switzerland. The latter have already been the subject of protest by the Swiss government which sought the good offices of the United States at London and at Rome to obtain the release of the ships.

American ambassadors have been instructed to present the Swiss views. While the names of the five steamers:

The death rate from these nine causes combined in 1913 was 810.4 per 100,000 population. This is a material decrease from the corresponding rate in 1910—937.4 per 100,000—when the census bureau made its first annual collection of mortality statistics. The number of deaths resulting from these causes, however, formed a somewhat greater proportion of the total reported mortality in 1913 than in 1910—57 per cent in the later year as compared with 53 per cent in the earlier.

Tuberculosis in its various forms claimed 92,421 victims in 1913, of which number 80,812 died from tuberculosis of the lungs (including acute miliary tuberculosis). With improved sanitation and with better understanding of the laws of health and the importance of pure air, however, the "white plague" is rapidly becoming a less serious menace to health and happiness. In only nine years—from 1904 to 1913—the mortality rate from tuberculosis in all its forms fell from 200.7 to 147.6 per 100,000, the decline being continuous from year to year. Prior to 1904, the rate had fluctuated, starting at 201.9 in 1900.

The death rate from heart diseases in the registration area in 1913 numbered 93,142, or 147.1 per 100,000. While the mortality rate of tuberculosis has been declining from year to year, the rate for heart diseases has been rising.

Pneumonia in its various forms was the cause of 83,778 deaths or 132.4 per 100,000. The death rate from this disease has shown a marked decline since 1900.

The only remaining death rate higher than 100 per 100,000 population of Bright's disease and acute nephritis. The total number of deaths due to these causes in 1913 was 65,106, about nine-tenths of which were caused by Bright's disease, the remainder being charged to acute nephritis, a related kidney disorder.

Diarrhea and enteritis caused 57,080 deaths, or 90.2 per 100,000 in the registration area in 1913. Of these deaths, more than four-fifths were infants under two years of age, and over two-thirds were of infants under one year.

Next in order of deadliness comes cancer, which killed nearly 50,000 graves in 1913. About 40 per cent resulted from cancers of the stomach and liver. The mortality rate rose from 63 per 100,000 in 1900 to 78.9 in 1913. It is probable, however, that at least a part of this increase was apparent rather than real, being due to more accurate diagnosis and greater care on the part of physicians in making reports to the registration officials.

Apoplexy was the cause of 47,220 deaths, or 74.6 per 100,000. This rate increased gradually from 1900 to 1912, but dropped slightly in 1913.

No epidemic disease produced a mortality rate as high as 20 per 100,000 in 1913. The fatal cases of diphtheria and croup numbered 11,920, or 18.8 per 100,000 in that year, the rate having fallen from 43.3 in 1900. This decline of 57 per cent is relatively far greater than that shown by any other important cause of death.

Deaths from typhoid fever also showed a very gratifying decline between 1900 and 1913, decreasing from 35.9 per 100,000 in the earlier year to 17.9 in the later, or by almost exactly 50 per cent. This decline was relatively greater than that for any other principal cause of death except diphtheria and croup. The total number of deaths due to typhoid fever in 1913 was 11,923. The mortality rate from this disease among the colored population is more than twice as great as for the whites.

The great progress that has been made in the handling of typhoid cases

over which specific complaint is made are known, Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, who has discussed the matter at the state department, said that at least a dozen other cotton vessels were being held. The following steamers, he said, had sailed from the United States before April and were therefore within the terms fixed by the British order in council for unhampered passage: The Nero, New Orleans to Genoa, held at Gibraltar; the Bala, Savannah to Genoa, held at Manchester; the Spieros Vilanos, Savannah to Rotterdam, held at Falmouth; the Georgia, Savannah to Rotterdam, held at Falmouth.

Trouble with these cargoes, Senator Hoke Smith said, arose in part from the fact that shippers had failed to provide steamer captains in some instances with certificates signed by English consuls showing that the sales were made before March 1.

"The state department is having great difficulty in handling demands for release of these vessels," he said, "because cargo owners have failed to furnish entire statements of contents of vessels, and have failed to show English consuls of the contents of vessels showing time of sale of cotton and freight engagements."

"While it is desirable to get the cotton shipped before March 31 of

course we do not concede the right of Great Britain to interfere with any cotton shipped to neutral ports."

PROGRAM OF MEETING OF
M. U. OF BULLOCH COUNTY

To be Held With Olive Branch Baptist Church May 29th at 1:30.

Devotional exercises led by Mrs. J. M. Pope.

Roll call of societies.

Enlargement of our Training Schools—Mrs. H. S. Blitch.

Our Homeless Churches—Mrs. A. W. Quattlebaum.

Mary P. Willingham School—Mrs. H. B. Strange.

Our Baptist Hospital—Miss Mattie Cone.

How to Make our Society Meetings More Interesting—Mrs. H. M. Geiger.

Open discussion by others.

Adjourn with chain of prayer.

Makes 61 Feet Like 16.

"I suffered from kidney ailment for two years," writes Mrs. M. A. Bridges from Robinson, Miss., "I commenced taking Foley Kidney Pills about ten months ago. I am 61 years of age and feel like a 16-year-old girl." Foley Kidney Pills relieve backaches, rheumatism and bladder trouble. Sold by Bulloch Drug Company.

Come here and be convinced; goods going below cost. Friedman's Challenge Sale.

WE ARE prepared to make loans on farms in Bulloch county on five years term at reasonable interest rates, with privilege of paying up at any time before the end of five years.

February 3rd, 1915.
BRANNEN & BOOTH,
Statesboro, Ga.

Money to Loan

WE MAKE five-year loans on Bulloch county farms at the lowest rates. Plenty of money all the time. Twenty years continuous business. Old loans renewed.

**A BABY SHOW
AT THE BOOSTER STORE**

The prettiest baby will receive a gold ring, and its mother will receive a 42-piece dinner set and 10,000 Booster Coupons; second prize, 8,000 Booster Coupons; third prize, 6,000 Booster Coupons; fourth prize, 4,000 Booster Coupons; fifth prize, 2,000 Booster Coupons.

The mother of each baby entered in this contest will be given a 42-piece dinner set, which may be used on the ring and dinner set and also for a Booster on the grand prize.

To each person over six years of age who registers at the store during the Baby Show will be given 100 Booster Coupons. To each person registering who makes a purchase of \$1.00 or more at the time of registering will be given 1,000 extra coupons besides the regular coupons from the purchase.

Boaters get all your friends to register. See that every baby in the whole community is entered in this contest, and get the thousand Booster Coupons for its mother.

What is the prettiest baby in the community? We are unable to tell, and wouldn't dare to tell even if we could. Every baby is pretty, so we'll have to take a vote on it. During the Baby Show any person casting a vote for a baby to be the prettiest baby in the community will be given the number of votes on the face of the coupons.

Rules:

1. Every baby is pretty, therefore every baby may enter this contest.

2. The baby show is limited to babies LESS than four years of age.

3. Each baby entered must be brought to the store at some time during this show.

4. To each baby who is present at the store on the last day of the baby show will be credited 10,000 votes on the face of the coupons. (This 10,000 votes counts only on the ring and dinner set for that baby, and not for any boater.)

5. Standings of babies will be posted each Monday.

THE BABY CONTEST BEGINS MONDAY, MAY 3RD, and closes SATURDAY, MAY 29th, at 6 P. M., when the ballot box will be closed and the votes counted.

On Saturday the one big favorite Booster Coupon. Take advantage of it for your favorite Booster.

MUSIC SATURDAY BY MISS JESSIE BRANNEN FROM 10 TO 11 O'CLOCK.

L. T. DENMARK
THE BOOSTER STORE.

STATESBORO HIGH SCHOOL
DEFEATS BROOKLET TEAM

(By Beverly Moore, manager Statesboro High School Team.)

One of the most interesting games ever played was pulled off Friday afternoon by the High School of Statesboro, defeating the Brooklet High School, on the former's diamond.

The game was fast and snappy. The features of the game were the batting of Kinard, the home run by Anderson, and the all-round playing of the Statesboro High School. Moore held Brooklet to seven hits while Statesboro got twelve safe ones.

The score by innings:

Statesboro 020 015 020—3
Brooklet 000 100 020—3

Batteries, for Statesboro, Moore and DeLoach; Brooklet, Shearhouse and Lee.

We also wish to state to the fans of Statesboro that the biggest game of the season will be played here Friday and Saturday between Statesboro and Mt. Vernon. We will appreciate your patronage. Our lineup will be Logan DeLoach, catcher, Beverly Moore, pitcher, Emitt Anderson, 1st base, Luther Kinard, 2nd base, Charlie Denmark, 3rd base, Bonnie Morris, 4th base, and the fielders being Cecil Gould, Morgan Arden, Westberry Davis and Solie Prentiss.

PIGS
Pure-bred Berkshire Pigs, and
Rhode Island Red Eggs.
Always ready for delivery.

**FIELD'S
BERKSHIRE FARM**
Statesboro, Georgia

MAXEY E. GRIMES
Optometrist
MANUFACTURING JEWELER
AND OPTICIAN.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks.
Finest Watch Repairing. Finest Engraving.

Eyes Examined Scientifically
Consultation on Eye Troubles Free.

GLASSES GROUND TO FIT THE
EYE.

Optical office hours: 8 to 12 A. M.;
and 2 to 5 P. M.

No. 18 East Main Street,
STATESBORO, GEORGIA

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
By direction of Mrs. M. A. E. Lee, I offer for sale her lot of land with improvements thereon on South Main street in the city of Statesboro, said lot having a frontage on South Main street of seventy feet and running back to the Central of Georgia railroad right-of-way, containing approximately three-fourths of an acre. For further particulars see me. M. S. RUSHING, Trustee for Mrs. M. A. E. Lee.

Moore & Herrington
Statesboro, Ga.

BRANNEN & COMPANY

TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS:
WE WILL SAY THAT WE ARE STILL IN BUSINESS AT THE SAME OLD STAND, PREPARED TO SERVE YOU WITH THE VERY BEST IN OUR LINE. WE THANK YOU FOR YOUR PATRONAGE IN THE PAST, AND WILL APPRECIATE A CONTINUANCE OF IT IN THE FUTURE. WHAT-
EVER OF BARAINS WE ARE ABLE TO SECURE, WE ARE ALWAYS READY TO GIVE OUR PATRONS THE BENEFIT OF THEM.

WE WISH ALSO TO STATE THAT WE HANDLE ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, AND WILL ACCEPT SAME IN EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE. BRING US YOUR SYRUP.

RADIUM "A"

My registered blooded Stallion, Radium "A" is ready for the season 1915. Is conceded to be one of the best blooded horses in the county, with a trotting record of 2:15, and has actually made a minute in 2:05. At Outland's Stables, in charge of "Son" Fletcher.

JIMPS C. JONES

Firestone
TIRES

Safety, Comfort,
Saving

Safety is built into every Firestone Tire through skilled and careful construction; comfort through quantity and character of fine, resilient rubber; economy through the mileage and service that such materials and "know-how" mean.

And saving in the price—no more than is asked for the ordinary kind of tire. Let us equip your car with these tires of

Most Miles per Dollar

GEORGE RAWLS
Hardware
Statesboro, Georgia

These days the modern farmer has us all going in the matter of conveniences.

He has the best things to eat. He owns his automobile. He has the telephone. He has rural mail delivery. He can even do his banking by mail if he cares to do so, and some times it's a pretty good plan to do so. We will give prompt attention to anything that comes to us through the mail. Do not carry around checks that are given to you. Endorse them in our favor and mail them to us by mail and we will promptly give you credit.

Why Not Mail It?

These days the modern farmer has us all going in the matter of conveniences.

He has the best things to eat. He owns his automobile. He has the telephone. He has rural mail delivery. He can even do his banking by mail if he cares to do so, and some times it's a pretty good plan to do so. We will give prompt attention to anything that comes to us through the mail. Do not carry around checks that are given to you. Endorse them in our favor and mail them to us by mail and we will promptly give you credit.

Bank of Statesboro

Established 1892—Incorporated 1905

STATESBORO, GEORGIA, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1915.

100 H. P. Behind You.

The big freight locomotive pulls a heavy load—because it has Power behind it!

The big new gun defending the Atlantic approach to the Panama Canal throws a bigger projectile farther than any gun in the world—it, too, has Power behind it!

Any man with sufficient Power behind him will go far! Strength of character and financial backing make a giant of a pigmy!

The farmer, manufacturer or tradesman who would go far needs a powerful bank behind him! Where can you better handle the financing of your business than in this bank? Where is there a bank that takes so hearty a personal interest in your affairs, as does this bank? What other bank is trying to do for you what we are trying to do?

Standing on your business, firmly set with a high courage for the future, and reinforced with the knowledge that behind you are the operations and the entire capital of this bank, you will go far!

First National Bank
Statesboro, Ga.

**SUPERIOR COURT ENDS
AFTER BRIEF SESSION**

ADJOURNED TERM TO BE HELD
ON FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE—
SAME JURORS WILL SERVE.

Upon the adjournment of superior court last Friday evening, Judge J. L. Sumner, of Waycross circuit, presiding, announced that an adjourned term will be held on the first Monday in June. At this time the same jurors, both grand and traverse, who served during the past term, will be reassembled. The grand jury, it is understood, had about completed the work before them at the time of adjournment, and had prepared their formal presentments to be read to the court when notified that the adjourned term would be held. The reading of the presentments was therefore deferred until the end of the approaching adjourned term.

From the court minutes it is seen that the following cases were disposed of since the publication of last week's report:

C. J. Martin, Luther McElreath and Truman Denmark, riot; plea of guilty entered; \$50 or six months.

Will Moore, selling liquor; not guilty.

Leroy Jackson, forgery; plea of guilty; \$200 or 12 months.

Eldridge Joyce, forgery; plea of guilty; 12 months.

Walter Parrish, bigamy; plea of guilty; \$150 or 12 months.

Sid Davis, intoxication; plea of guilty; \$30 or 6 months.

W. R. McElreath, selling liquor; guilty; \$200 or 12 months.

Ab Moore, selling liquor; guilty; \$200 or 12 months.

Greenwood Wilson, cattle stealing; plea of guilty; 4 years in penitentiary.

Frank Akerman, intoxication; plea of guilty; \$50 or 6 months.

Frank Akerman, profane language; plea of guilty; \$50 or 6 months.

P. R. McElreath, profane language; not guilty.

Raymond Stewart, selling liquor; not guilty.

Cleve Burnsed, murder; mistrial.

L. C. Youngblood, hog stealing; plea of guilty; \$200 or 12 months.

Gospel Mincey, simple larceny; plea of guilty; \$50 or 8 months.

Jake Jenkins and Randall Jenkins, hog stealing; plea of guilty; 2 years in penitentiary.

BULLOCH TIMES

Established 1892—Incorporated 1905

STATESBORO, GEORGIA, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1915.

\$1.00 Per Year—Vol. 24, No. 6

This Farmer Lost \$5,000.

He had managed to clear from his farm during the past five years a total of \$5,000. He kept it hidden in the cow stable. The other night the barn burned down—the savings of five years destroyed! Brother farmer, where do you keep your money? Where will it be when the fire king comes? Why not keep it at the Sea Island Bank? It is absolutely safe here. It is not absolutely safe where you now keep it. Isn't that so?

You can bank with us by mail. Let us tell you how.

Sea Island Bank

**MILLEN MAN SLAYS WIFE
THEN TAKES OWN LIFE**

TRAGEDY TAKES PLACE IN HOSPITAL IN SAVANNAH WHERE DAUGHTER WAS ILL.

Savannah, May 4.—C. D. Burke, of Millen, who killed his wife and drew his right hand held his revolver in his right hand and began firing rapidly. She fell from his arms and he left her on the floor. I thought he was crazy and that he was coming back into the room to kill his daughter or myself. I called to his daughter that I believed he was coming back to kill us. She asked him why he had done what he had. I do not know what he answered or if he replied at all. But going back into the hall he shot himself and fell across the body of his wife. It was a terrible experience for me and I shall never forget it as long as I live. I did not see him take the poison. He must have taken that as he walked toward the door.

We don't believe in ghosts, for the very simple reason that it is unreasonable that one who has successfully made his departure would care to "come hanging round."

**WILL WAIT MANDATE
OF SUPREME COURT**

Judge Hill will Not Resentance Frank Till Papers are Returned.

Atlanta, Ga., May 3.—A petition filed in superior court here today by the state for the re-sentencing of L. M. Frank will not be acted upon until the case is restored to the jurisdiction of the state court from the federal court, according to announcement today by Presiding Judge Hill.

The United States supreme court, which refused Frank's appeal in the habeas corpus proceedings, is expected to remand the case to the federal court for the Northern district of Georgia not later than May 19.

Judge Hill explained that when the supreme court's mandate is made the judgment of the federal court of Georgia, the state will resume automatic jurisdiction in the matter, after which Frank will be produced before him and again sentenced to death for the murder of Mary Phagan.

"Mr. Burke had been in the ward for some time talking to his wife and daughter," she said. "He went out into the hall in plain view of those of us in the room and called he was where he was. He did not seem to be at all excited. I thought he wanted his wife to go walking with him."

Take Care of the Children.

A lingering cold, distressing cough, sleepless nights, a raw, inflamed throat lead to run-down condition in which the child is not able to resist contagious diseases. Foley's Honey and Tar is truly healing and prompt action. It relieves coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. Contains no opiates. Sold by Bulloch Drug Co.

WHY NOT MAIL IT?

These days the modern farmer has us all going in the matter of conveniences.

He has the best things to eat. He owns his automobile. He has the telephone. He has rural mail delivery. He can even do his banking by mail if he cares to do so, and some times it's a pretty good plan to do so. We will give prompt attention to anything that comes to us through the mail. Do not carry around checks that are given to you. Endorse them in our favor and mail them to us by mail and we will promptly give you credit.

Bank of Statesboro

Established 1892—Incorporated 19

... THE HOME ...

"BE IT EVER SO HUMBLE,
THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME"

FRESH AIR IN THE HOME.

Our greatest possession is good health. We all wish for it, work for it, spend our money and time in the quest of it, while we at the same time neglect the first and most important rule which keeps us well.

No amount of money expended in search of health will bring the desired result if we fail to observe this fundamental rule regarding health. This rule is to have fresh air circulate through our homes by day and by night. Fresh air is the cheapest curative known; the world is full of it—this God-given elixir of good health. It cures tuberculosis, pneumonia and assists in healing other diseases.

We may live in mansions and adorn our bodies with costly raiment, but unless we use our heritage of fresh air we fail to enjoy life. We may take physical culture courses and diet ourselves to no purpose if we fail to inhale the greatest of tonics and the best known appetizer—fresh air.

In the crowded cities it is impossible to get the right amount of fresh air, but in the country there is no excuse for not reveling daily and nightly in the pure air which nature affords.

The English custom of taking their meals in the evening out under the trees is very enjoyable as well as health-giving. They spend a great deal of the time in their flower gardens and parks, and tea drinking under the trees is practiced by all classes in England. Americans are adopting the fashion, and a good one it is, of beautifying their home grounds and spending their time outside in the air. That Statesboro may fall in line as good a thing as we can wish for.

Miss Elma Wimberly will entertain the Dramatic Club one evening this week.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

American Colors for American Women.

It is gratifying to know that the American woman has made her declaration of independence to colors in matter of dress. Independence Blue is a purplish blue, the result of a combination of the American flag colors. The pinks are Priscilla, Baby Francis, LaFayette. The greens are Ponce de Leon, Hudson, DeSoto and Columbus. The purples are Martha Washington, Lincoln and Arlington. Hiawatha and Christobel are reds. Betsey blue and Penn gray are among the new shades. We wonder what will come of it.

Miss Jane Addams of Chicago was chosen chairman of the International Peace Congress of women at The Hague, which convened last week. The meeting was not so peaceful as the name would indicate.

The Statesboro Civic League held its regular monthly meeting last Tuesday afternoon. "Twice quite an enthusiastic meeting, and arrangements were made to hold a May Festival on Friday, May 14th, from five to eight p. m. The public is cordially invited to attend this gala-day affair and have a good time. It is so self-sustaining in anything of a social nature it is hoped that everybody will be on hand at the courthouse to see the May Pole, enjoy the special orchestra and choruses, and take time to "Be Glad" for a short time.

The commencement season is rapidly approaching. Our people should feel an interest in the doings of our school, it being composed of those nearest and dearest to us. "Tis encouraging to the teachers and children to show our appreciation of their efforts at such times.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

By direction of Mrs. M. A. E. Lee, I offer for sale her lot of land with improvements thereon on South Main street in the city of Statesboro, said lot having a frontage on South Main

street of seventy feet and running back to the Central of Georgia railroad right-of-way, containing approximately three-fourths of an acre.

For further particulars see me, M. S. RUSHING, Trustee for Mrs. M. A. E. Lee.

THE KITCHEN.

To be a cook one must command A thousand gently gifts in hand, Crowned with the artist's pride in art And seasoned with a mother's heart."

Good Fruit Punch.
Boil two cupsful of sugar and one cupful of water together for ten minutes. Add one cupful of tea, one pint of strawberry syrup, the juice of five lemons and five oranges and one small can of grated pineapple. Let stand thirty minutes, strain, add ice water to make one gallon and a half, turn into a punch-bowl over a block of ice and add half pint of canned cherries. Serves fifty. Costs about \$1.50.

Economy Punch.
One quart of canned peaches or strawberries rubbed through a coarse strainer. Boil one cupful of sugar and one cupful of water together for ten minutes. Add this to the berries. When cold add two cupsful of canned apple juice, the juice of one lemon and the juice of one orange. Let the mixture stand two hours to ripen. Serve in punch cups half filled with ice. Serves twenty and costs 40 cts.

Beaten Biscuit.
Two cupsful sweet milk, two level cupsful lard, one douding teaspoonful salt, and flour to make a soft dough. Mix thoroughly; turn on bread board and work in dry flour until you have a smooth, stiff dough. Roll out into a sheet half an inch thick, and cut into small biscuits. Prick well, letting the holes go entirely through the biscuit. Bake about thirty minutes.

Cheese Sticks.
Cut into slender sticks, bread that is at least two days old from which the crust has been removed. Toast on each side until brown, sprinkle with grated cheese and bake until cheese is melted.

A table of weights and measures hanging on the kitchen wall will prove to be a great convenience. Have it typewritten if convenient.

Princess Baking Powders, the finest that's made. C. W. Ennis.

FOR RENT.
Four rooms, up-stairs at No. 7, Zetterower avenue. Apply to S. C. Sorough.

AN OLD COPY OF TIMES
HAS INTERESTING ARTICLECOPY DATED JUNE 3, 1897, HAS
WRITE-UP OF BULLOCH'S PART
IN THE CIVIL WAR.

There was recently handed to the Times by our friend, J. H. Donaldson, a copy of its issue of June 3, 1897, which contained a number of interesting articles now regarded as ancient history. Among these was a write-up from the pen of Hon. J. A. Brannen, under the heading: "Muster Roll of The Tombs' Guards, the First Company from Bulloch County."

In view of the recent commemoration of that great struggle, as observed by the celebration of "Memorial Day," the article is regarded as of special interest, and is hereby reproduced:

"On the 19th of January, 1861, the Georgia Convention at Milledgeville adopted the ordinance of secession by a vote of 208 to 89, and a signal gun was fired, and the stars and stripes were lowered from the state capitol and the white colonial flag of Georgia fluttered to the winds.

"The dream of a great Southern empire was about to materialize and the nation was shaking from center to circumference, and all saw that a baptism of fire and blood was necessary to set up the new republic, and from the Potomac to the Rio Grande the loyal sons of Dixie rushed to the defense of the newborn Confederacy. The shot that rang around the world was fired on April 17, and the brave volunteers from every part of the South responded to the call for troops.

"In Bulloch county by the first of June, a company was organized, consisting of ninety men, and below is the list as recorded in the clerk's office, by Samuel Harville, clerk.

from Bulloch, there were the following companies: Bulloch Troop, Cone's Company, Tillman's Company, Williams' Company, and one company of militia. In all about 600 men out of a white male population of about 750 entered the service. All the companies did brave and heroic service, and many laid down their lives on the blood-stained fields of battle, and out of the 600 probably not over 110 now live.

"The record of the Tombs' Guards being the only one now accessible, is given. Out of the 90 that went in, only 19 are alive today. About 20 were killed in battle, and about that number died from disease, and the remainder, except the 19 now living, have joined the silent majority since the war.

"When Lee surrendered his sword to Grant at Appomattox, only 13 of the Tombs' Guards answered 'here.' They were as follows: Thos. Knight, captain; Wm. A. Hagin, first lieutenant; Sol Akins, second lieutenant; Ira Dickerson, orderly sergeant; C. S. Martin, General Woods, Wm. Gould, John I. Martin, W. A. Proctor, John Bell, David Bell, Remer Scarborough, and James Brown.

"The following is a list of the company who went in: Carlton Bell, captain; Matthew Talbot, first lieutenant; Thos. Knight, second lieutenant; J. B. Connelly, third lieutenant; Allen J. Gibson, first sergeant; Patrick H. Hendrix, second sergeant; Zacharia H. Bennett, third sergeant; Wm. A. Hagin, fourth sergeant; W. A. Davis, first corporal; James Hendricks, second corporal; Martin V. Fletcher, third corporal; Henry A. Phillips, fourth corporal. Privates: James Akins, Solomon Akins, Lewis Akins, Chesley Alderman, Andrew J. Allen, Elijah A. Allen, Ebenezer Barnes, Green B. Barnes, Geo. W. Bass, David Bell, John Bell, Hiram Bland, Elisha W. Bowen, Wm. D. Brown, Joel Burch, John Burness, Thomas Callahan, Allen L. Crosby, Patrick Castillo, John Deal, Thos. J. Denmark, Ira Dickerson, Jno. W. Dutton, Mike Eason, Jeremiah Farrow, Robert V. Fulcher, Wm. Gould, Jno. T. Gill, James Hagin, David Hendricks, James W. Hendricks, James Hughes, Robt. B. Hughes, John Ivans, Rowan Johnson, Wm. L. Jones, Perry Lanier, Curtis S. Martin, Wm. J. McEveen, Augustus M. Mincey, Mike Murphy, Cuyler Nevill, Isiah Parrish, Jas. C. Proctor, Jno. A. Proctor, Wm. A. Proctor, Daniel Rigdon, Wm. Rigdon, Wyley Rigdon, Stephen Riggs, Remer Scarborough, Shadrack Scarborough, Robt.

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"There were very few slaveholders in Bulloch, yet in proportion to population hardly any other county furnished more troops to the Lost Cause, and in the Secession Convention her delegates, Mr. S. L. Moore and Mr. Samuel Harville, voted in favor of the ordinance.

"The dream of the great empire of the South was never realized, but her soldiers won imperishable renown for their valor and courage, and excited the admiration of the world.

"J. A. BRANNEN."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1898.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for free literature.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

An Order to Abandon Public Road.

GEORGIA—Bulloch County.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned that at the meeting of the board of commissioners of roads and revenues for Bulloch county, held on Tuesday, April 20, 1915, the following order was adopted:

Ordered that the public road known as the Burkhalter road be discontinued from the Oliff mill to the Kennedy bridge, including said Kennedy bridge in said county.

Order, further, that citation be published therein as the law requires. Said matter will come up for hearing before the board of commissioners of this board at the next regular meeting on the third Tuesday in May, 1915.

This 21st day of April, 1915.

W. H. CONE, Clerk.

U. D. C. Department

"Times change and men often change with them, but principles never."

(From an address delivered by Miss Mildred Lewis Rutherford, Historian General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, at Savannah, Ga., Friday, Nov. 13, 1914.)

THIRTEEN PERIODS OF UNITED STATES HISTORY—THE PART OF THE SOUTH IN THE MAKING OF HISTORY.

Last year at Washington, you will probably remember, your historian-general sounded a very sad note; this year she is able to sound a far more cheerful one. Twenty-one of twenty-two state divisions have reported systematic work along historical lines; six of the eleven states having no divisions, have also reported progress; and some individual chapters have sent most valuable contributions recording southern events.

This advance has been a great encouragement, and it has made me feel that if such advance continues in the same proportion each year, it will not be long before the south shall be placed where she rightly belongs in the annals of history.

I bring you this evening sixteen volumes, averaging 400 pages each, which I have prepared for you in scrap book form. These bound volumes are not for publication, but are compiled for the convenience of the future historian. I desire, after indexing them, to be permitted to place them in our Confederate Museum at Richmond, Va., so that there shall be no excuse hereafter that the truth concerning the south is not available.

As state historian of Georgia, I have twenty-six similar volumes pertaining to Georgia history; as the historian of my own chapter, I have eleven volumes concerning Athens history. Do you not see the possibilities in our work? Each state historian has the opportunity of compiling her own state history; each chapter historian her own local history, putting it into scrap-book form, binding it, indexing it, and having it ready when it is needed.

While the Mason and Dixon line was drawn to settle a dispute between the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland regarding their boundary, I shall use that line to separate the

colonies and states of the north from those of the south.

One hundred years or more have passed since Columbus discovered America, when Queen Elizabeth, realizing that Spain was not only gaining great wealth by her possessions in America, but that she was also planting a religion that was not Protestant, granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, one of her favorites, permission to organize a company for the purpose of establishing settlements in the new world in England's name. This settlement was called for the Virgin Queen, Virginia. It extended from "the northern boundary of Florida to the south, to the St. Lawrence river including the great lakes on the North, and from the Atlantic ocean on the east to the Great Sea on the west." So you see that every colony, at the time of the war of independence, had practically been settled on Virginia's soil. Eight of these colonies were in the north and only five were in the north. Those in the north included in area 164,000 square miles, while those in the south included 824,000, five times the extent of territory.

Let us now begin with the Early Colonial Period, the first of our history. Not only was the Jamestown colony in Virginia the first permanent English colony in America, but it was the first to have an Assembly, a written Constitution, a trial by jury, an endowed college, a school house, a school for Indians, a missionary to the Indians. First to have a preacher, to build a church, to have a marriage ceremony, a baptism, a Thanksgiving Day (1609), a hospital, a physician, an orphan asylum. First to Christianize the negro, to stand for religious freedom, to demand the right to will one's property, to have a library, to have a free library, to have a circulating library, to have free schools, to have a colonial currency, to write a book, to have a Sunday-school, to have a hymn book, to have a court house, to have a postoffice. First to have a tavern, to have an iron furnace, to plant cotton, rice, indigo, potatoes and grapes, to discover the love-apple now our tomato, to build a ship, to build a Masonic Temple, to make bricks, to leave a legacy to the poor—yes, first in many things I have not time to mention.

"Whitaker's Good News" was the first book ever written on American soil, although it had to be printed in

England. Edwin Sandys wrote the first book ever printed in America, although it was printed on a New England press. Dryden said Sandys was "the best versifier of his age," and Alexander Pope gave him high praise. Williams Strachey in 1609 wrote his "Shipwreck at Sea," which suggested to William Shakespeare his great play, "The Tempest." The first literary society in the United States was at Charleston in 1748 and it is in existence today.

John Smith, of the Jamestown colony, not only discovered New England and Plymouth but named them, and advised the Pilgrim Fathers to come to them! There were eleven plantations or burgesses in Virginia with negroes on them and a population of more than 4,000 people before the Mayflower ever sailed for America. So we must not believe that everything good and great in those early days originated in the Plymouth Rock have in the south the oldest city in the United States, St. Augustine, and Jamestown, you know was "the Cradle of the Republic."

Had it not been for the victory at Bloody Marsh in 1742 there would have been no colonies to declare their independence. The Spaniards in Florida had fully determined to take possession of all the land claimed by the English from the boundary of Florida to the St. Lawrence river, and they could easily have done so. Oglethorpe with his brave 82 Georgians and two poorly equipped ships met where America's soil, the Spanish flag in the dust.

George Whitefield said "That victory was like one of the Bible victories where God fought the battle for his people." But for this battle there would probably have been no Saratoga, no Bunker Hill, no Cowpens, no King's Mountain, no Yorktown, and Spain would be ruling where America rules today.

New York acknowledged this, Pennsylvania acknowledged it, so did New Jersey and the other colonies and wrote to Oglethorpe testifying their indebtedness to Georgia for the victory he had achieved.

Surely the south may claim to be pre-eminent in this first period of our history! (To be continued next week.)

TO KEEP EPIDEMIC DISEASES OUT OF ARMY

BRITISH AUTHORITIES ADOPT STRICT MEASURES TO SAFEGUARD THEIR FIGHTERS.

London, April 30.—The British health authorities are preparing for elaborate measures to prevent any widespread epidemic of diseases like cholera, typhus, scurvy, dysentery or typhoid, either in this country or among the British soldiers abroad. There is widespread anxiety that some diseases of this character will make their appearance in force in the western part of the continent during the next few months.

Prof. Simpson of King's College, London, points out in the Lancet that the armies of Germany and Austria will be in a very different physical and mental condition in August and the autumn of 1915 or 1916 from what they were in 1914. Should epidemics arise, they are not likely to be confined to particular armies first stricken or will the civil population in the devastated areas escape.

Scarcity of food, it is further indicated, will play its part in reducing the death-resisting power of the population. The combination of war, food and famine will favor the spread of epidemics. "Indeed," says Prof. Simpson, "the terrible taint in the air that already characterizes the inundated area on the Yser tells its own tale. Under this flood lie a hundred thousand corpses."

There is not much farther from London than New York is from Philadelphia. London, therefore, must take strict measures to protect herself. "At a moment when health is of such vital importance," continues Prof. Simpson, "we cannot afford to overlook any precaution. The effect upon hours of labor alone would be immense if an epidemic should arise; the effect of alcoholic excess would be quite insignificant in comparison."

Various measures of protection are now in force. Everyone who has crossed the channel recently knows that a medical examination is carried out at Folkestone before passengers are permitted to land. This measure should be more vigorously applied as the summer advances.

"It has been recently suggested that inoculation against typhoid should be carried out among the civil population of England. There is much to be said

in favor of this idea. England is at present full of camps in which large numbers of people are crowded together. These camps are models of good management, nevertheless there are certain dangers which are unavoidable. The typhoid carrier is one of them; he is not himself ill; but he carries the germ of the disease and infects other people.

"The question of fly destruction has already been dealt with. The best way to avoid flies is to keep scrupulously clean premises and to leave nothing of an edible character uncovered."

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